REMARKS:

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 1, 4, 11, and 19 have been amended and claims 10, 18, 26-29 and 31 have been cancelled, without prejudice or disclaimer, and no new matter has been submitted.

Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 11, 13-17, 19-22, 24, 25 and 33 are pending and under consideration.

REJECTIONS:

Claims 1-4, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Corey et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,703,655) and Chen (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0136538).

Claim 1 has been amended to recite "selecting the category item for the A/V signal comprises comparing feature information of the A/V signal with predetermined category items."

Corey et al. discusses "extracting the closed caption text data from the received video programming signals, generating text records based on the extracted closed caption data, comparing query terms with terms in the text records during video data retrieval, and retrieving video segments by using video segment location information associated with each text record satisfying the query."

As noted above, Corey et al. merely discloses comparing query terms with terms in the text records based on the extracted closed caption data.

However, Corey et al. fails to disclose "selecting the category item for the A/V signal comprises comparing feature information of the A/V signal with predetermined category items."

Further, Chen discusses "The outcome of the EPG processor 30 is sent to a recording manager 32 where it is subject to determination according to predetermined criteria, as shown in FIG. 2. This step constitutes a compression control parameter that controls the bit rate. A reduction in the data rate requires that less data be recorded. As the disk space is limited, the use of variable bit rate techniques to reduce the amount of data required to represent a series of images allows for increase in the digital recording time. The speed of the record bit rate is changed for changing the compression ratio depending on the type of video information received therein. Referring to FIG. 2, if sports programs were desired to have a relatively good recording quality, the level of recording quality can be set to record information with the halved bit rate. If cartoon programs were desired to have much lower recording quality, then the bit rate can be halved once more, with a quarter of the original bit rate."(paragraph[0014]).

As noted above, <u>Chen</u> discloses "controlling bit rate for changing compression ratio."

However, <u>Chen</u> fails to disclose "determining a compression ratio for the A/V signal according to the category item selected for the A/V signal."

As such, it is respectfully submitted that combination of <u>Corey et al.</u> and <u>Chen</u> fails to teach or suggest the features recited in claim 1.

Claim 19 has been amended to recite "the selecting unit selects the category item based on a result of comparing feature information of the A/V signal with predetermined category items."

<u>Corey et al.</u> discusses "extracting the closed caption text data from the received video programming signals, generating text records based on the extracted closed caption data, comparing query terms with terms in the text records during video data retrieval, and retrieving video segments by using video segment location information associated with each text record satisfying the query."

As noted above, <u>Corey et al.</u> merely discloses comparing query terms with terms in the text records based on the extracted closed caption data.

However, <u>Corey et al.</u> fails to disclose "selecting the category item for the A/V signal comprises comparing feature information of the A/V signal with predetermined category items."

Further, <u>Chen</u> discusses "The outcome of the EPG processor 30 is sent to a recording manager 32 where it is subject to determination according to predetermined criteria, as shown in FIG. 2. This step constitutes a compression control parameter that controls the bit rate. A reduction in the data rate requires that less data be recorded. As the disk space is limited, the use of variable bit rate techniques to reduce the amount of data required to represent a series of images allows for increase in the digital recording time. The speed of the record bit rate is changed for changing the compression ratio depending on the type of video information received therein. Referring to FIG. 2, if sports programs were desired to have a relatively good recording quality, the level of recording quality can be set to record information with the halved bit rate. If cartoon programs were desired to have much lower recording quality, then the bit rate can be halved once more, with a quarter of the original bit rate."(paragraph[0014]).

As noted above, <u>Chen</u> discloses "controlling bit rate for changing compression ratio."

However, <u>Chen</u> fails to disclose "determining a compression ratio for the A/V signal according to the category item selected for the A/V signal."

As such, it is respectfully submitted that combination of <u>Corey et al.</u> and <u>Chen</u> fails to teach or suggest the features recited in claim 19.

In addition, claims 2-4, and 20-22, and 24-25 are patentable depending from claims 1 and 19, respectively.

Claim 11 has been amended to recite clarify the present invention.

As noted above, Corey et al. does not disclose "a controller for selecting and storing a category item for the A/V signal based on a result of comparing the feature information provided from the multiplexing processor with predetermined category items and controlling the demultiplexing processor to record the A/V signal to the first storage medium."

Corey et al. discusses "extracting the closed caption text data from the received video programming signals, generating text records based on the extracted closed caption data, comparing query terms with terms in the text records during video data retrieval, and retrieving video segments by using video segment location information associated with each text record satisfying the query."

As noted above, Corey et al. merely discloses comparing query terms with terms in the text records based on the extracted closed caption data.

As such, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Corey et al. and Chen does not teach or suggest the invention as recited in claim 11.

Claims 13, 16, and 17 are also patentable due to their depending from claim 11, as well as for the additional recitations therein.

Claims 6, 7, 24 and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Corey et al. and Chen, as applied to Claims 1-4, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19-22, and 31 above, further in view of Jain et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,360,234).

Regarding claim 6, the Office Action further sets forth that Jain et al. discloses "the user interaction for adding and categorizing the A/V signal," (relying on the abstract, column 6, line 48-67).

By way of review, Jain et al. only sets forth: "unique metadata can be defined and added to the Video cataloger 110 by a user. Custom metadata tracks could include information provided in collateral data to the video information,"(col. 6, lines 61-64). Thus, though Jain et al. may state "unique metadata can be defined and added to the Video cataloger 110 by a user. Custom metadata tracks could include information provided in collateral data to the video information," this reference is not relied on and does not cure the above noted deficiencies of Corey et al.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that neither Corey et al. nor Jain et al., either, alone or in combination, teach or suggest "determining a compression ratio for the A/V signal according to the category item selected for the A/V signal; and recording the A/V signal to a storage medium; which is compressed at the compression ratio," of claim 6.

In addition, claims 7, 24, and 25 are deemed patentable due at least to the same reasons of claim 6, as well as for the further recitations thereof.

Further, claims 13-17, depending from claim 11, are also deemed patentable due at least to their depending from claim 11, as well as for the additional features recited therein.

Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Corey et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,703,655) and Yogeshwar et al. (U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0096110 A1), as applied to claims 1-4, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 31 above, and further in view of Thomas et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6, 847,395 B2).

Regarding claims 14 and 15, the Office Action acknowledges that Corey et al. fails to disclose the system information for digital broadcasting. However, the Office Action sets forth that Tomas et al., citing the recitation: "system information (SI), wherein the SI is used when the A/V signal is a digital signal (e.g. abstract)... or Out-Of-Band."

However, Thomas et al. only sets forth Extended Text Tables and thus fails to disclose "extended channel name descriptor information," as recited in claim 14.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Corey et al. and Tomas et al. does not disclose or suggest the invention recited in claim 14.

In addition, claim 15 is patentable due at least the same or similar reasons of claim 13, as well as for the additional features recited therein.

Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Corey et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,703,655) and Yogeshwar et al. (U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0096110 A1), as applied to claims 1-4, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 31 above, and further in view of Strubbe et al.(U.S. Patent No. 5,483,278).

The Office Action acknowledges that Corey et al. and Yogeshwar et al. fails to teach the category item comprises any one of drama and documentary. The Office Action further relies on Strubbe et al to set forth a category item that includes any one of drama and documentary, relying on column 4, lines 30-39.

By way of review, Strubbe et al. only sets forth in a fast data channel, data including the DOP can be provided in the form of packets comprising A/V data in compressed form. The DOP can comprise audio and full motion video display of "clips" of each offered program selection, as well as text summary descriptions of each selection which would comprise information about the plot features stars, category (comedy, drama, musical etc.) and critic's review information,(see col. 4, lines 30-39).

Although Strubbe et al. recites the term "category", this use of "catergory" is not cited for and does not cure the above noted deficiencies of Corey et al. and Yogeshwar et al.

Therefore it is respectfully submitted that neither Corey et al. and Yogeshwar et al. nor Strubbe et al., either alone or in combination, teach or suggest how to combine the invention in

claim 33.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: _Jan. 2X, 200X_   By: _____
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